

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

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For the Neighbor.

VERSES.

By RICHARD McBRIDE.
The glorious day has unfolded,
By prophets long foretold;
The eternal truths of God revealed
As were in days of old.Chorus—A prophet's voice is heard again,
What glad news has come!
Come oh! my people, with the Lord,
Come let us gather round.A veil of darkness has been spread,
For many have been led;
To do as angels do the will;
To do as angels do the will.Chorus—A prophet's voice is heard again,
What glad news has come!
Come oh! my people, with the Lord,
Come let us gather round.The Priesthood is again restored,
Our friends who are dead and gone;
As servants we may be to them,
In the celestial land.Chorus—A prophet's voice is heard again,
What glad news has come!
Come oh! my people, with the Lord,
Come let us gather round.That church which never fails,
Will set our knees free;
Hosanna! let our hearts rejoice,
How great our joy will be.Chorus—A prophet's voice is heard again,
What glad news has come!
Come oh! my people, with the Lord,
Come let us gather round.A blessing we may receive,
Our souls can never leave;
When Christ again reveals his face,
In our own bosoms.Chorus—A prophet's voice is heard again,
What glad news has come!
Come oh! my people, with the Lord,
Come let us gather round.

THE PRESS.

BY W. O. BURKE.

A million tongues are there, and they are heard
Speak of hope to nations, in the prime
Of freedom's day, to hasten on the tide
When the world of spirit shall be stirred
With high aims than now—when man shall
Each his brother, each shall tell to each
His tale of love and pure and holy speech
De must be the soul's high festival:
Thy gen notes are heard, like choral voices;
Reach the mountain, plain, and quiet vale;
Thy under tones are like the sweeping gale,
Bidding tribes of men no more be slaves;
And earth's remotest island hears the sound,
That on ether wings the world around!

ON SLEEP.

When rep her vision dream unbars
To thoughts which own its sweet control,
And stilly the midnight stars
Watch over the vigils of the soul,
And wondrous wish intrude not,
Nor cease an envious shadow flings,
But o'er the heart's secluded spot
A spirit waves its noiseless wing:A subtle spirit comes on my brain,
My pulse with joy is mute,
As cooingly, the voice again
Counsels breathing like a summer breeze
How does thy vivid image glow
In the pure mirror of those streams
Which all unseen and tranquil flow,
To feed the unsated soul of dreams.

From the St. Louis Rep.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

A convention of delegates from the Conferences of the Methodist Church, in the southern and south-western States and Texas, was to meet in Louisville, the 1st of May. The object of the convention was to understand to be, to consider and decide the propriety of the churches in the States composing this convention, separating entirely from the churches in the northern and north-western States; thus virtually making slavery the dividing line. The difficulty which calls this convention together, is the decision of the General Conference depriving Bishop Andrews of his office because he was a slaveholder, or rather, if we understand the matter aright, because his wife held slaves, which by the laws of the State in which he lived, he could not free.

The objection to Bishop Andrews, we believe, originated at the north, and the decision was carried chiefly by the representatives from the free States. The wide extent of this church throughout the Union—the influence and number of its members—the broad line of distinction

which the decision in the case of Bishop Andrews created between the churches in the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States—gave to that case and all future proceedings, a deep interest. To the church itself, it is a question of the most momentous importance, and the decision of this convention will be looked to with much interest by all. We presume the propriety of a total separation of the church, will be fully discussed in the convention, and in advance, we believe we hazard but little in expressing the belief that the majority will be in favor of a separation. In fact we do not see that any alternative is now left them.

But it is not our purpose to speak of the convention or its action—connection with the church, or its influence upon religious efforts of that body. From the time the question was started in the case of Bishop Andrews, we have regarded it as one likely to have a most important bearing upon the political institutions of the country—as a question affecting the perpetuity of the Union itself. In fact, we have almost esteemed it a question of the dissolution of our political fabric.

Regarded in this aspect, it assumes a most important magnitude, and is attended with the most important consequences. This church is spread over the whole southern and south-western States. Its members are numerous, and many of them influential men, and once the ties of social relations, growing out of the church connections, which heretofore have bound them to their brethren in the non-slave holding States, are severed, it is hardly to be expected, that they will not commence calculating the value of the Union. Certain it is, that the dissolution of this bond will contribute greatly to weaken that ancient which now binds them to the existing government. When the religious association between a people is broken up or destroyed by exceptions to the domestic institutions of a portion of them, the feeling will be very likely to extend to their political relations, at least, this is a consequence to be feared, and it is this that gives importance to the action of the convention, we have referred to. This consequence has been foreseen by the following extract:

From the Somerville (Tenn.) Rep'r. r.
Somerville, April, 1845.
Messrs. Editors: It is known to those acquainted with the part I have acted in the controversy now agitating the Methodist church, that the main ground of my opposition to its division was its tendency to produce a dissolution of the Union.I have argued this point in an article devoted exclusively to its consideration. I determined, however, previous to the publication of this article, to procure the opinions of the leaders of the two political parties. To this end I address d Mr. Polk and Mr. Clay the following query:—
"Will the division of the Methodist Episcopal church into two separate organizations, (slavery being the cause of division, and the dividing line,) be likely to effect the civil connection between the slave and the non-slave holding States."
"If so will it strengthen or weaken the bonds of their Union?"Mr. Polk has not answered me, but it will be seen by the perusal of the following letter, that my views are endorsed by the great name Henry Clay. Will Methodist ministers, or southern Methodist editors, call the sage of Asland "too young?" Respectfully,
WM. A. BOOTH.

Remarks.—We omit Mr. Clay's letter because of his unpopularity. If President Polk is wise he will keep his opinion to himself. Let the church work out its own salvation, or destruction, without tangling the government in the speculation. We are coming to a crisis, and all the boasted wisdom of America, checkered with British influence, can not avert the exposure of the folly of some, the hypocrisy of others, and the vanity of a powerless priesthood. Slavery, government and religion, are forming themselves into a united division of contention, and acrimony, which, if not checked by the better sense of patriotism, will, as Mr. Booth justly remarks, "produce a dissolution of the union."

Let every man beware how he tampers with slavery. God may fulfill old Zechariah's prophecy upon these sectarian bigots. Zechariah says:
Ho, ho, come forth, and flee from the land of the north, saith the Lord: for I have spread you abroad as the four winds of the heaven, saith the Lord.
Deliver thyself, O Zion, that dwellest with the daughter of Babylon.

For thus saith the Lord of hosts; after the glory hath he sent me unto the nations which spoiled you: for he that toucheth you toucheth the apple of his eye.

For, behold, I will shake mine hand upon them, and they shall be a spoil to their servants: and he shall know that the Lord of hosts hath sent me.

AWFUL CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.

ISM.

"In the Carthusian Convent, of which I was prior," said Father A.—to me one evening, "there lived a monk of a melancholy humor and gloomy disposition, who was known to be a somnambulist. Sometimes he would come out of his cell, when the fit was upon him, and go in again alone; and sometimes he would wander away and require to be conducted home. Medical advice being obtained, some remedies were administered, and his relapses becoming of less frequent occurrence, people no longer thought of him. One evening that I sat up rather late than usual, I was busy at my desk examining some papers when I heard the door of my chamber open, from which the key was seldom withdrawn, and in a moment this monk entered in a state of somnambulism. His eyes were open, but fixed; he had nothing on but the tunic he slept in, and in his hand a long-bladed knife. Knowing where my bed stood, he went straight to it and seemed to ascertain by feeling with his hand, whether I actually was there. Then three several times he struck with such force, that after piercing the blankets, the blade penetrated very deeply into the mattress, or rather mat which I used instead. When he passed before me his features were contracted and his brows knit; but when he turned on his heel I noticed that his features were relaxed, and had an air of satisfaction diffused over them. The light of the lamps which were standing on my desk, made no impression on his eyes, and he went back again as he came, opening carefully and shutting the two doors which led to my cell; and in a little time, I assured myself that he had gone directly and quietly to his apartment. The state into which this terrible apparition threw me, continued Father A.—, may be conceived. I shuddered with horror at the idea of the danger that I had escaped, and offered up my thanks to heaven; but such was my state of excitement that I could not close an eye during the remainder of the night.

On the following morning, I sent for the somnambulist, and in a tone of severity asked him the subject of his last night's dream. This question rather disconcerted him. "Father," said he, "I dreamed so strange a dream that I feel some reluctance to tell it to you; it is, perhaps, the work of the devil and—" "Command me to tell it," said I. "Dreams are always involuntary, and merely delusive. Speak out the truth." "Father," then said he, "scarcely had I laid myself down, when I dreamed that I had killed my mother, and that her bloody ghost appeared to me crying out for vengeance. This so transported me with fury, that I ran like a madman to your cell, and finding you in bed, stabbed you there. Shortly afterwards I awoke, perspiring at every pore, with a perfect horror of my wicked dream, and blessing God that so great a crime had not been committed." "More has been committed than you think," said I in a quiet manner. I then related to him the scene I had witnessed, and showed him the marks of the blows which he intended for me; at the sight of which he threw himself at my feet, suffused with tears, bitterly lamenting the involuntary mistake which had so nearly taken place, and imploring me to inflict such a penance as I might think suitable for such an occasion. "No, no," I exclaimed, "I will not voluntarily punish you for an involuntary deed; but hereafter your attendance at the night service shall be dispensed with, and I warn you that your cell shall be locked on the outside after the evening meal, and shall only be opened to let you out to the family mass at the dawn of day."

Revolting.—A negro, named Zeph, convicted of the murder and robbery of Coffee Todd, near Hainesburg, Penna., was publicly put to death in the following bungling manner.—He exchanged a few words of farewell with the Rev. Mr. Gardner and his friends around him, and then mounted the platform with a steady step. The Sheriff and the executioners also ascended, and the last arrangements were soon made. He bade the Sheriff farewell in a composed manner, and was left alone on the platform. The drop was pulled away, but he refused to relate, owing to the carelessness of the executioner, the rope was too long and the unfortunate man fell a distance of about seven feet, the cord permitting him to stand erect on the ground without lightening it. He was immediately lifted up, and the rope removed from his neck. The stunning effect of the fall rendered him insensible for a moment, but he soon revived and spoke to those supporting him, asking if his feet had touched the ground. In reply to their inquiries he said his feet were hurt, but not his neck or breast. The platform being again prepared for him he was lifted up and placed upon it; after the rope was adjusted a second time, he remained erect without any assistance. The Sheriff whispered a few words of encouragement, to which he replied, "good bye, God bless you Mr. McMichael,

and in a few moments afterwards, at twelve minutes before one o'clock, the unfortunate victim of offended justice was launched into eternity. His death was comparatively easy; a very few quiverings of his chest and limbs followed the fatal plunge, and in seven minutes, life was pronounced by Dr. Klapp to be entirely extinct. The body was suffered to remain suspended about forty minutes, when it was cut down, placed in the coffin, and delivered to the friends of his mother for interment.

WORKING IN FACTORIES.—Philanthropists are diligently at work in various sections of the country, endeavoring, if possible, to lessen the number of working hours established in most of the manufacturing operations; particularly in such as employ the services of females and children. In Europe, the evils resulting from the little relaxation from labor are shown to be of fearful magnitude. In many districts scarcely sufficient is allowed to resuscitate exhausted nature, and mental culture is almost wholly neglected. The prevention of such a degradation here is a work worthy of the best hand. The matter was brought before the Legislature of Massachusetts at its last session, when a committee was appointed to investigate the subject, with power to send for persons and papers. The first petitioner who testified before the committee was Eliza R. Hemmingsway. She had worked two years and nine months in the Lowell Factories; two years in the Middlesex and nine months in the Hamilton Corporation. Her employment was weaving; works by the piece. The Hamilton mill manufactures cotton fabrics. The Middlesex woven fabrics. She is now at work in the Middlesex Mills, and attends a loom. Her wages average from \$16 to \$25 a month, exclusive of board. She complained of the hour for labor being too long, and the time of meals too limited. In the summer season, the work commenced at 5 o'clock, A. M., and continued till 7 o'clock, P. M., with an hour for breakfast and three quarters for dinner. During eight months of the year, the air in the room was considered not to be wholesome. There were 203 small lamps and 61 large lamps lighted in the room in which she worked, when evening work is required. These lamps are also lighted sometimes in the morning. About 120 females, 11 men, 12 children, (between the ages of 11 and 13) work in the room. The children work but 9 months out of 12. The other 3 months they must attend school. Thinks that there is no day when there are less than six or females out of the mill from sickness. Has known as many as thirty. She herself is out quite often on account of sickness. She thought there was a general desire among the females to work at ten hours, regardless of pay. The average time which they remain there is about three years. She knew one girl who had worked there 11 years. Her health was poor when she left. She knew of one girl who last winter went into the mill at half past 4 o'clock, P. M., and worked till half past 7 o'clock, P. M. She did so to make more money. She earned from \$25 to \$35 per month. A large number came to Lowell to make money to aid their parents, who are poor. She knew of many cases where married women came to Lowell, and worked in the mills to assist their husbands to pay for their farms.

Miss Sarah G. Bagley said she had worked in the Lowell Mills eight years and a half; six years and a half in the Hamilton Corporation, and two years in the Middlesex. She is a weaver, and works by the piece. She worked in the Lowell Mills before her health began to fail. She is a native of New Hampshire, and went home six weeks during the summer. Last year she was out of the mill a third of the time. She thinks the health of the operatives is not so good as the health of females who do household or millinery business. The chief evils, so far as health is concerned, is the shortness of time allowed for meals. The next evil is the length of time employed, not giving them time to cultivate their minds. She thought that the girls generally were favorable to the ten hour system.

These facts show the necessity of legislative protection to the youth and females called to labor in the large and powerful works springing into existence all over the country. Massachusetts prohibits more than nine months' labor of children in a year, and her well-regulated school system insures them annually one quarter's schooling; thus effectually guarding their minds and shielding them from every approach to servitude. We would have every Legislature which grants charters for manufacturing, not only to insure to children annually three months' schooling, but with such incorporated companies limit the number of hours per diem to some reasonable amount, within what the human system can bear with life and health. Individ-

al enterprises may be yet with safety left open, but concentrated wealth, with legislative privileges, should never be without every possible safeguard to all who may be brought within its influence or control.—Phil. Pap.

We are all Cowards in the Dark.—There is a good story told in an English paper, of a young Hotspur in the army who challenged a veteran, for some slight cause to fight a duel. The old soldier, waiving all considerations of rank, agreed to meet the young man, but on the following unusual terms. The time night, the place a room, in opposite corners of which they were to stand. The seconds having placed their men were to withdraw outside of the door, taking the candles with them. The word should be given from without, when he who had the first fire should discharge his weapon, and the seconds bearing the light should immediately rush in!

These strange conditions were accepted, the time arrived, and the seconds placed the parties as agreed upon; withdrawing immediately, and leaving their men in the dark. The word being given, the fire was heard, the door was re-opened and there stood the elder of the two bold upright in the corner, his adversary's ball having entered the wall so close to his head that the escape seemed almost miraculous. It was now the old soldier's turn to fire; they were again left in the dark, the word was given from the outside, and instantaneous with the discharge the seconds rushed in to find the challenger prostrate upon the floor—not having yet recovered from his trick to avoid the ball, which on examination was found must have killed him. The young man was covered with confusion, and the seconds overwhelmed him with expressions of their scorn, when the veteran stopped them. "Not so fast, my young friends," said he, "you will grow wiser. Where do you suppose I was at the first fire? On my hands and knees in the corner, but my foi I was up quicker than he!—Par dieu, Messieurs, we are all cowards in the dark!"

W. Owen of Buffalo, says—I find in a late number of the Cultivator, an article on the absurdity of the existence of apple or pear trees having fruit without seeds or core. Will you please to state to your readers that fruit can be produced perfectly free of seed or core, by the following process: where the tree is sufficiently young to admit of bending or twisting without breaking, take the extreme top of a limb, or small tree, and bring it to the earth, bury it, and when it shall have taken root, cut off the other end of the limb or tree, and you will have reversed the order of things, the body or heavy part of the limb being uppermost. Now limbs, leaves and blossoms, will put forth, in due season, and the fruit will be free of seeds or core. The process was made known to me by a gentleman from Ohio, at the time of presenting me with a specimen of the above fruit, which he realized as stated. I was also told that this transformation could not be produced in other than the apple or pear fruit.

Oregon Army.—A train of upwards of two hundred wagons left our town on Tuesday and Wednesday last, for Oregon, others have been departing daily since. Yesterday 23 more passed this town from the neighborhood of Fort Madison, Iowa Territory. From St. Joseph we learn that 200 wagons have crossed the Missouri at that place and its vicinity, and departed for the same destination. Whilst we write, a friend informs us that fifty more wagons are crossing at the lower ferry, and will pass onward to-morrow.

As the main company has started at least two weeks earlier than usual, and many intending to emigrate may be diverted from so doing by this fact, we will state that parties will continue to start until June, and that animals, provisions and everything for complete equipment are to be obtained in abundance, and on the most moderate terms, in this country.—Independence Expositor.

A Petrified Apple.—We were shown last week, by Dr. Stewart of this borough, a petrified apple, which was found some time since in Armstrong township, in this county, immediately beneath where formerly stood a large tree which bore fruit, precisely similar, in shape and appearance, to this apple. It has changed into a sandstone of whitish cast, and a truly, a beautiful and perfect specimen of petrification. Upon one side of the apple there is a small spot which seemed to have commenced to decay, and its color has changed to that which is usual upon rotten fruit, which appearance it still retains, and is as hard and full at that particular place as upon any other portion of the apple. From this it would appear that the quality of petrification has the same effect upon decayed that it has upon undecayed matter.—Holtzcliff Register.

Philadelphia Riots.—The discharge of Mr. Dunn, indicted for placing fire-arms in the Church of St. Phillip de Neri during the Kensington riots last year, was on the ground that a man has a right to lodge fire-arms where he pleases. The Chronicle gives the following as the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Campbell:

If a homicide had been committed by the prisoner on the Tuesday of the Kensington riot, it was a justifiable one, under the charge, because the prisoner was one of those whose lives and property were jeopardized by the mob that went up to Kensington on that day, and commenced a work of devastation upon person's property. The act was one of defence, rendered necessary by the circumstances of the case. The law laid down in this case is vastly different from that upon which Daly and Paul were committed, and by virtue of which they are now in confinement.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.—The Presbyterian General Assembly (Old School meets in Cincinnati) on Thursday the 25th.

1st. The quorum question will be brought up by way of a memorial from several Elders in the Fayetteville Presbytery.

2d. The marriage question will come up upon an appeal from Mr. McQueen, as well as upon a report from a committee appointed on that subject by a former Assembly.

3d. The removal of the seat of the Board of Domestic Missions, will be urged upon a memorial from the Synod of Missouri; and two or three Presbyterians in the West.

4th. the subject of Abolition will be agitated upon memorials and petitions from various quarters.

Extraordinary.—We have read a long account of the creation by Galvanism, of an egg, and its subsequent hatching, producing a fine lively bird of an unknown species. The account was taken from a German paper, the editor of which says he has seen the bird thus created.

This most astonishing result, has almost upset our previous notions of natural philosophy, and the governing laws of animal organism. As we gazed upon the featherless bird hopping about and feeding upon the seeds given it, we began to doubt the reality of our own existence, or any thing about us!

The man who has performed this extraordinary work, is Professor Galvani. He labored for the result fourteen years. It is said that he desired to prosecute his experiments still farther, but he has been compelled to close his laboratory, by order of the church authorities, who regard it as highly improper to bring an animal into existence by this extraordinary method.—People's Organ.

Allowances to the Royal Family of Great Britain.

Adelaide, the Queen Dowager,	1100,000
Prince Albert,	30,000
Duke of Cambridge,	27,000
Duke of Cumberland,	21,000
Duchess of Gloucester,	15,858
Princess Sophia of Gloucester,	7,000
Duchess of Kent,	80,000
Leopold, King of the Belgians,	50,000
(A considerable portion of this repaid.)	
Princess Sophia,	15,953
Duke of Sussex,	21,000
	1317,916

Only a Million and a Half of Dollars!

Our Claim to Oregon.—From a long article in the U. S. Journal, we have the following summary of the American title to Oregon:

1. Discovery of the mouth of Columbia river by Captain Gray of Boston, giving the name of his vessel to the river.
2. The discovery of the head of the same river by Lewis and Clark, under the authority of the United States.
3. The settlement of Astoria under the auspices of Mr. Astor, an American naturalized citizen.
4. The treaty of 1803 with the French republic.
5. The treaty of Spain of 1819, acquiring all rights of Spain to land north of 42 degrees beyond the Rocky mountains.
6. The Nootka Sound contest (1790) between England and Spain.
7. The treaty of Utrecht (1763) between France and England, settling boundaries—this settlement becoming ours, as the successor of France in that part of her dominions.
8. The treaty of Ghent (1815) restoring Astoria to the United States as American property.
9. American citizens were once in sole possession of the Columbia river region.
10. Naval.—We understand that Washington Constitution, that States ship Columbus, and the States ship Vincennes are to be sent to the Pacific for some distant duty, and that they will be sent to the Pacific.

